Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 24, 1828. [NO. 603.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY, BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENT inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Silkworm's Eggs,

FOR sale at the Post Office, Fayetteville, at *One Dollar a Thousand* Directions for the management of Silkworms, reeling and preparing the Silk, and for the cultivation of the white Mulberry, furnished gratis.

December 18, 1828. 2-3w.

Just Received

And for sale by the Subscriber, Brick Row,

30 Barrels Mackarel, Nos. 2 & 3, 5 casks cheese, 10 kentals Cod Fish, 10 boxes Raisins, 10 ditto Spanish Segars, Sugar and Coffee, 1 pipe Holland Gin, French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, N. E. ditto, Apple and Peach Brandy, Sweeds Iron, German, Blister Steel, Nails, Trace Chains, Cotton Cards, Gunpowder Tea, bar Soap, Dupont's Powder, Crockery Ware, New York butter Crackers, old Cavendish Tobacco, &c. &c.

W. W. BALLARD.

December 18. 2-4w.

WILL DRAW

On the 31st of this Month,

THE UNION CANAL

LOTTERY,

NO. 14.

Highest Prize,

$50,000!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	5	of	500	
1	of 10,000	36	of	100	
1	of 5,000	36	of	90	
1	of 2,500	36	of	80	
1	of 2,000	36	of	60	
5	of 1,000	36	of	50	
5	of 600	360	of	40	

and 3780 of $20.

Whole Ticket	$20	*Quarter*	5 00
Half	10	*Eighth*	2 50

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞ All orders from any part of the United States will be promptly attended to, if addressed as above.

Dec. 18, 1828.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

THE following is a list of property which I will sell, for the Taxes and Costs, at the Court house in Fayetteville, for Cash, on the first Monday in March next, viz:

Kader Bryan, 1 improved lot on the Wilmington road, 1 unimproved do do do, 1 do do do do do	tax	$1 49
Wm W. Ballard, for Hardy Royall, 1 improved lot 2 houses, court house square		4 56
Do. Do. 1 unimproved, 10 acres, rear of the Grove place,		
Lydia Bass, 1 imp. house joining Abram Scott		8
Sarah Dawson, 1 lot impr joining Shepherd's, on Grove street,		1 14
George Fletcher, 1 imp lot, Kennedy street		1 55
Mrs B. Freeman, 1 unimp lot joining J McRae 1 house &c joining P Mallett		29
Jacob Harris, 1 lot imp Hillsborough street		1 21
Ephraim Hammonds, 1 lot Barber shop, 100 acres sandhills unimp		90
Gardiner Jarrott, 1 lot impr house &c. Winslow street,		76
John L. Jerry, 1 lot imp formerly bake house		57
Nathan King sen. 1 lot ½ acre, unimp fronting Mrs. Winslow		57
Wm Locke, 1 lot imp dwelling near Mims 1 do unimp do 1 do do do		4 27
Duncan McLearan 1 lot ¼ acre unimp south side of Hay street		38
Neill McKay, 1 lot house &c Mumford street 35 acres on the Yadkin road 100 acres, land on which he lives		5 41
P. McIntosh, 1 vacant lot north side Hay street		57
D. McNeill for Neill McKethen, 150 acres		1 14
Do. for J. and L. Campbell, 6-7 of 100 acres, on west side Cape Fear,		1 14
Samuel Maltsby, 100 acres joining Wake county line,		1 90
John E. Patterson, 1 lot unimpr Hillsboro' st.		71
Mary J. McDowell, 1 lot impr old house near the Church		15
James Russell, 1 lot impr 2 acres Person street		37
Mark Russell, 1 lot, impr. where his mill is, on Blount's creek		3 80
Do. for M. & S. Russell, 2½ acres on river bank		67
Do. for his 2 negroes, 2½ acres on do.		14
Winnifred Scott. 1 lot imp house &c out of town		1 52
M. Sadberry, 1 lot impr house joining Kelly 1 do do joining Lord & others, Campbellton		3 80
Jas. Wilson, by M. Wilson, 1 lot impr house Orange street		76
Polly Hazell, by J. W. Wright, 1 lot impr Green street 1 do unimpr below the Jail		84
Jno. Ingram, Sen. for Eliza & Isabella Ingram, 1 lot impr south side Hay street 1 do do		1 96

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.

By GEO. R FERGUSON, D. S.

December 18, 1828. 2*ts.*

Storage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers having provided commodious and extensive *WARE HOUSES* for the storage of Cotton, will attend to the receiving of the same; also to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton and other produce coastwise, when required. They will devote particular attention to the selling of Cotton and other produce committed to their charge, and they flatter themselves that by prompt and assidious attention to all business entrusted to their care, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 9. 92tf.

Wanted Immediately,

A *YOUNG MAN* to attend in a Grocery Store. One who has had some experience would be preferred. A liberal compensation will be given.—Apply at this Office.

December 17, 1828. 2*tf*

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Mary McColquodale dec'd. at December term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, (last past,) hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment, otherwise it will be absolutely necessary to put the claims in the hands of an officer for collection.

All those having claims against the said estate are hereby notified and requested to present them, within the time allowed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Further Notice.

On Friday the 2d of January next, I will proceed to sell, the perishable property of said Mary McColquodale, dec'd. at her late residence on Silver Run, consisting of

Corn, Fodder, and stock of all kinds; also the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. Six months credit will be given for all sums over $2 50, purchasers giving bond with two approved securities. For all sums under $2 50, cash.

D. J. McALISTER, *Adm'r.*

December 10, 1828.—1 ts.

Runaway,

FROM the Subscriber on the 26th October last, a Negro man by the name of *TOM*. He is a small built man, about 40 years of age, light coloured, and about one fourth Indian, with large whiskers. He has some pretensions to politeness, though really a simpleton, and a great drunkard; he took with him a short purple coloured coat, and probably pantaloons of the same colour. I think he will lie about Fayetteville until he can meet with an opportunity of getting on board a boat in order to go to the North. His mother is living in Fayetteville, and belongs to Mr. Jonathan Evans, and is known by the name of Sall Cochran. Said Tom may have with him a free pass. All owners of boats or vessels may take this as a warning not to admit him on board. I will give a reasonable compensation to any person who will apprehend him so that I get him again.

JOSEPH TANNER.

Anson County, N. C. Nov. 29, 1828. 1-4w.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the morning of the 26th instant, about 20 miles south of this place, while on my way to Georgia, a likely negro man named *ABEL*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a light complexion, and has a very pleasing countenance when spoken to; has a scar on his left leg, occasioned by a cut from a scythe; he had on when he left me a roundabout jacket and common homespun pantaloons. I purchased him of Nathaniel Rebards of Wake county, and he formerly belonged to the Widow Ridley. I have reasons to believe that he will aim for the town of Halifax in this State. All persons owning or commanding boats or vessels are forbid harboring or carrying him away. The above reward will be paid to any person who will lodge him in jail and give me information so that I get him. Any information addressed to Mr. A. B. Davis, Milledgeville, Georgia, will be thankfully received.

E. F. LUMSDEN.

Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 27. 99-6wpd.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

More New Goods.

THE Subscriber has received by the last arrivals from New York, and is now opening in addition to his former stock, the following *GOODS*, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Extra blue and black Saxony Cloths, very superior,
Dark mixt, steel grey and drab cassimeres,
Handsome Valentia, swandown, and silk vestings,
2 cases very superior Irish linens,
4-4 fine gauze and Welch flannels,
A large assortment of dark and steel mixt sattinets, of every quality.
Brown, bleached and sea-island shirtings,
3-4, 4-4 & 7-8 American dark ginghams, some very handsome, a new article,
New style fancy prints, a variety,
Ladies' morocco walking and dress shoes,
Light and dark coloured prunella do.
Misses and children's coloured boots and shoes,
Handsome Swiss, book, mull and jaconet muslins,
A beautiful assortment of belt ribbons,
Cap, gauze and taffeta ribbons, all widths, entirely new,
Extra good dark and light horse-skin gloves,
Knitting and darning worsted, &c. &c.,

With a variety of other Goods, which makes his assortment very complete.

HENRY L. JONES.

November 27. 99tf.

The Subscriber

ANNOUNCES to the public, that CLEMENT'S FERRY is now in full operation, and can be crossed at all times of the tide from day-light to dark. The Bridge has been thoroughly repaired, having a new foundation, and entire new covering. The Boats are also new, and of the finest kind for safety and expedition. The following are the Rates of Ferriage:

Wagon and four horses,	$3 00
Four wheel Carriage and two horses,	1 50
Two wheel Carriage and one horse,	1 00
Man and horse,	62½
Single horse,	50
Head of Cattle,	62½
Foot Passengers,	31¼

GEORGE ELFE, Jr.

C. K. Lesesne,

Begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment* on the St. Thomas side of said Ferry, furnished with every convenience for the accommodation of Families and Travellers generally.

Charleston, Dec. 3. 1-4w.

☞ *The Georgetown Harvest, Winyaw Intelligencer, Cheraw Radical, Wilmington Reporter, and Fayetteville Observer, will insert the above four times, and send their accounts to the Mercury office for payment.*

Wholesale and Retail

LEATHER & SHOE STORE

THE Subscriber is opening an Extensive Assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

Also,

Northern Sole LEATHER, white and red,
Skirting Leather,
Upper do.
Philadelphia Calf Skins, first quality,
Seal Skins,
Lining Skins and Binding,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatters Linings, shoe Thread, &c. &c. &c.

☞ *BOOTS and SHOES* of every description made to measure as usual of the best materials and workmanship.

W. L. HAWLEY,

Person St. two doors from Market Square.

October 23. 95-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

At the above Hotel an authorized *STAGE OFFICE* is kept, where seats are taken for all the Stages that depart from Fayetteville.

August 14.

Mallett's Mill

IS now in operation, and in order to receive Grain upon the customary rates, for grinding and cleaning.

Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1828. 87tf.

The Subscribers

Are this week receiving in part their FALL Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which are expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will comprise *A very general Assortment* of every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their stock will in part, comprise the following articles, viz:

20 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
35 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime Coffee,
5 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
4 do Jamaica Spice,
5 do race Ginger,
100 do Shot, assorted Nos.
80 ps. Dundee Bagging, 42 inches,
4 do twilled Sacking,
50 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 lbs. bailing twine,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
700 do Epsom Salts,
1000 do Alum,
1000 do Dutch Madder,
2 cerroons sp. ft. Indigo, (warranted a genuine article,)
2 hhds. Eng. Copperas,
20 kegs Eng. white Lead, (ground in oil,)
50 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
2 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
2 do old Holland Gin,
1 hhd. W. I. Shrub,
6 qur casks sweet Malaga } WINES.
4 do do Teneriffe,
2 do do Corsica,
8 do do Muscat,
3 do do old Madeira,
½ pipe do do.
2 qr. casks Port
12 do boxes imp'l. & G. Pr. } TEAS.
½ chest Hyson
25 boxes glass,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.
100 do Nails, assorted sizes,
100 doz. weeding Hoes,
200 pair trace Chains,
10 tons Iron, assorted sizes,

With a *variety* of other articles in their line, which they offer low for cash. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country prnduce.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1828.

Delila Moore, } Petition for Dower.
vs.
The Heirs of George Moore, dec'd.

IT appearing to the Court, that William Moore and Edward Moore, two of the Heirs at law of the said George Moore, dec'd, resides out of this State, *Therefore Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed at Fayetteville, that unless the said William Moore and Edward Moore appear at our next Court on the third Monday in February next, and answer or demur, the Petition will be heard exparte as to them, and the prayer thereof granted.

CORN'S DOWD, Clerk.

December 1, 1828.

Take Notice.

AT the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as executor to the last Will and Testament of Sebastian Staiert, deceased; all persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having demands or claims against it, to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOSEPH AREY, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1828.—90tf

Haymount Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution willl recommence on Monday, the 1st day of December next.

Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1828.

Willkings & Co.,

HAVE RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

25 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
20 kegs Nails assorted sizes,
20 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 bags prime green Coffee,
10 do Pepper,
10 do Alspice,
Imperial Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

October 9 1827. 92-tf.

PACKETS FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he continues to run three good schrs. as packets from hence to Wilmington, North Carolina; and that a vessel will sail about every ten days. They are well found, and commanded by sober and experienced captains, who have the privilege of standing their own pilots in the Delaware. Goods sent by this conveyance intended for the back country in North Carolina, will be received by my agent at Wilmington, (Archibald McRae,) and forwarded to Messrs. Hortons & Hutton, or Willkings & Co. of Fayetteville, who will procure wagons and forward them to their places of destination, on the most reasonable terms, and at the least expense possible.

JAMES PATTON, Jr. Commission Merchant.

Smith's wharf, 1st above Race st.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23. 2m.

To Families.

THE Subscribers are receiving among their FALL SUPPLY of Groceries, one case G. P. and Imperial *TEA* in 2 lb. cannisters, a very superior article, and selected by one of the best judges in the Philadelphia market, it being of the latest and one of the best *chops* of Teas ever imported into this country Families wishing to supply themselves with a choice article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Also, a few bbls. choice retailing *SUGARS*, for family use.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

We have the official returns from the State of *Illinois*. She has amply redeemed the pledge which the congressional Election gave us of her partialities to Jackson. He has received more than two votes to Mr. Adams' one. The *average* vote of the three Jackson Electors is 9497; and of the Adams candidates 4652.

The Lexington (Ky.) Reporter of the 3d instant affords us the pleasing information that a rumor, which found its way into the public prints, that a drover from Fayette county, in Kentucky, had fired upon a mob which assailed him in South Carolina, and by which one or more lives were lost, is without foundation. Another rumor is mentioned in the same Reporter, which we have no doubt has a better foundation—namely, "that Kentucky pork was selling (in South Carolina) at a good round price, and likely to advance."

Manufactures.—We are glad to learn that the citizens of Iredell County, held a meeting at the Court House in Statesville on the 17th ult. to consider the propriety of establishing a Wool and Cotton Factory, at which George F. Davidson, Esq. presided. The object of the meeting was explained by John Mushat, Esq. and a numerous committee was appointed to collect information and report to another meeting to be held at the same place on the Tuesday of the ensuing February Court.

Common Method of making Vinegar.—To every gallon of water put a pound of coarse Lisbon sugar, let the mixture be boiled, and skimmed as long as any scum arises. Then let it be poured into proper vessels; and when it is as cool as beer, when worked, let a warm toast, rubbed over with yeast, be put to it. Let it work about twenty-four hours and then put it into an iron-hooped cask, fixed either near a constant fire, or where the summer sun shines the greater part of the day: in this situation it should not be closely stopped up: but a tile, or something similar, should be laid on the bung hole, to keep out the dust and insects. At the end of about three months (something less) it will be clear, and fit for use, and may be bottled off. The longer it is kept, after it is bottled, the better it will be. If the vessel containing the liquor is to be exposed to the sun's heat, the best time to begin making it, is the month of April.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Scalds and burns.—Dr. Ward, in a London paper, has published cases in which severe burns and scalds were effectually cured by dredging the parts affected with fine wheaten flour. This process is to be repeated as often as apparently requisite, and the flour allowed to remain on the patient in the form of paste, till it gradually falls off as the skin has been restored. The relief from pain is, in every instance, described as immediate. It is recommended generally to cover the flour with cloths to exclude the air.

TREASURY REPORT.

Extracts from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances.

There was paid, in 1825, on account of the public debt, the sum of twelve millions ninety nine thousand and forty four dollars and seventy-eight cents. This sum was not at all derived, as will be seen hereafter, from surplus revenue. In 1826, there were paid 11,039,444 60, all from surplus revenue; in 1827, 10,001,585 98, from the surplus revenue; and, in 1828, there will have been paid, by the close of the year, also from surplus revenue, 12,163,566 90; making, for the four years, forty-five millions three hundred and three thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars twenty-six cents. Of this sum, 30,373,188 01 were applied to the principal, and 14,930,454 25 to the interest of the debt; the whole of the former having gone towards the reduction of that part of it which bears an interest of six per cent.

"The total sum that will have been paid on account of the debt, from the 1st of January, 1817, the year in which the sinking fund act passed, to the first of January next, 146,669,773 48. Of this sum, 88,834,108 dollars and 66 cents were paid on account of principal, and 57,835,664 dollars and 22 cents on account of interest. The extra payments, on account of the principal, (more than could have been covered by the annual appropriation of ten millions,) comprehend sums obtained on loan, at a lower interest than 6 per centum, to replace stock paid off at that interest, and sums that had accumulated in the Treasury in 1817, partly under the effect of the double-duty system, before the prospective operation of the act began. The national debt has been positively lessened in amount by the sum of 65,129,829 38, since the first of January, 1817, by surplus funds. The whole of this last mentioned sum, so paid off, was borrowed at six per centum, or more than 6, with the exception of a small amount of Treasury Notes, and some Mississippi Stock. It is facts like these that attest the true character and value of a sinking fund. None can be effectively such, but where income exceeds expenditure; and where a clear surplus from the former is steadily applied to the diminution of the debt. Such is the sinking fund act of the United States, and such have been the results of its operation; results which it cannot be otherwise than acceptable to the nation to learn. The whole remaining debt that the nation will owe on the 1st of January ensuing, will be, in its nominal amount, 58,362,135 dollars 78 cents. But from this amount should be taken, seven millions of dollars, being so much of apparent debt only, in the shape of subscription to the stock of the Bank of the United States, the nation owning a like sum in the Stock of the Bank, upon which dividends are punctually paid. Of the sum that will remain, namely, $51,362,135 78, the old Revolutionary three per cents constitute more than thirteen millions of dollars. By this exhibition of the state of the debt, it will be seen to how small an amount it has fallen under a faithful enforcement of the sinking fund act, in the space of eleven years. In the past effects of this act, we have the pledge of its future efficacy. As each successive year increases the proportion of principal that is paid off, diminishing that of interest, it is easy to anticipate in how short a time the nation, under the continued action of the fund, will be released from all charges whatever on account of the debt, by its final extinguishment. Assuming its stated appropriation of ten millions to be forerun, in the same proportion in future years, as it has been this year, the debt will, in effect, be totally paid off in little more than four years."

"The general state of the foreign commerce of the country will next be given. This will best make known the surplus productions of its soil, and those other sources of its industry which constitute the basis of its foreign commerce. The importations into the United States during the last four years amount in value to 350,202,496 dollars. Those for a portion of the present year, are here given by probable estimate, rather than certain knowledge. The exportations for the same four years, calculated in the same way, amount to 337,202,426 dollars. Of the latter 233,069,035 dollars were of domestic produce and manufacture, and 104,133,391 dollars were re-exportations of foreign commodities. The importations for the four years preceding, or from 1821 to 1824, both inclusive, amounted to 303,955,539 dollars; and the exportations to 287,820,350 dollars. Of the latter, 191,850,381 dollars were of domestic produce and manufacture, and 96,469,469 dollars re-exportations of foreign articles.

The receipts into the Treasury during the last four years, these being always chiefly dependent upon the importations, amount to 97,957,559 dollars and 68 cents. Those for the present year are here also given in part, by estimate. The estimates may deviate from accuracy, but not to an extent to thwart the general conclusions that are in view. The expenditures for the same time, calculated in the same way, may be stated at $95,585,518 85. Of this sum, besides what was applied to the public debt, about fourteen millions will have been expended on internal works, designed to improve the condition of the country, or otherwise on objects not belonging to the mere annual support of Government, in its civil, military and naval establishments. The receipts for the four years that preceded were $84,728,010 71; and the expenditures $83,979,874 79.

It is believed that the shipping of the United States will be found to have increased during the last four years, in a fair ratio with their commerce and revenue. The returns under this head are not sufficiently complete, at the present moment to speak with precision. It is certain, that the whole mercantile shipping of the Union, including that employed in the coasting trade, as well as all that embarked in foreign commerce and the fisheries, exceeds, at that time, fifteen hundred thousand tons. That of no other nation is probably as large, England excepted. In 1818, the tonnage of the Union was but little more than twelve hundred thousand. Its greatest increase, since that year, was in one of the years under examination, viz. in 1826. The profits of freight upon this large amount of tonnage, the ships of the United States being almost exclusively the carriers of the commerce of the nation, centre at home, and make a large addition to the stock of capital at home."

The report will now proceed to state the receipts and expenditures of the past and present years, as far as ascertained; and an estimate of those for the year ensuing.

The actual receipts from all sources, during the year 1827, amounted, as will be seen in document No. 2, to $22,966,363 96 cents, which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January of that year, of $6,358,686 18 cents, gives an aggregate of $29,329,050 14 cents. Of the sum received as above during 1827, the customs yielded upwards of nineteen millions and a half, and the sales of public lands nearly one million and a half. The expenditures of the United States for the same year amounted to $22,656,764 04 cents. The same document will supply a specification of the particulars, and show a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1828, of $6,668,286 10 cents.

The actual receipts during the three first quarters of 1828, [document No. 3.] are supposed to

have amounted to $18,633,580 27 cents, and those of the fourth quarter, it is supposed will amount to $5,461,283 40 cents; making the total receipts for 1828 $24,094,863 67 cents, which added to the balance in the Treasury on the first of January, as above stated gives an aggregate of 30,763,149 dollars, 77 cents. The expenditures of the three first quarters of the year (same document) are supposed to have amounted to 18,244,907 dollars, 91 cents, and those for the fourth quarter, it is supposed, will amount to 7,392,603 dollars, 72 cts; making for the whole year, 25,637,511 dollars 63 cents. This expenditure includes, as the items in the document will show, upwards of twelve millions on account of the debt, and will leave in the Treasury on the first of January, 1829, an estimated balance of 5,125,638 dolls. 14 cents. This balance will be subject to the appropriations of moneys for the service of 1828, that have not, as yet been called for—a sum estimated at 3,500,000; and includes the one million of dollars in funds not now effective as heretofore explained.

Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for 1829.—The gross amount of duties secured by custom house bonds, during the three first quarters of the present year, is estimated at 22,997,000 dollars, and the amount that will be secured during the 4th quarter, at five millions; making an aggregate, for the whole year, of 27,997,000 dollars. The debentures for drawback of duty, issued during the three first quarters amounted to 2,962,584 dolls. 55 cents; and the amount outstanding on the last day of the third quarter, was 2,261,798 dolls. of which 1,045,144 dolls. 46 cents are chargeable upon the revenue of 1829.—The amount of bonds in suit, at the close of the third quarter, was 4,624,278 dolls. 75 cts. which exceeds, by $487,466 11 cts. the amount that was in suit on the corresponding day of 1827.

Making the proper deductions on the foregoing and other accounts, from the gross amount of duties secured in 1828, the revenue to be received from the customs in 1829 may be estimated at $21,500,000 that from the sales of the public lands may be put down at 1,000,000; that from bank dividends at 490,000 dollars; and that from incidental sources, at about $150,000, making a total of $23,140,000. The expenditures are estimated thus; for the whole civil list, including miscellaneous objects, and the 10,000,000 for the debt, 12,160,000 dollars; for the military establishments, 5,060,000 dollars; and for the naval, 4,420,000, making, in the whole, 21,640,000 dollars, and giving an excess of receipts, for the year 1829, over its expenditure, of 1,500,000 dollars."

Upon the whole, in bringing this report to a close, there is room for mingling a feeling of congratulation to the National Legislature, with the statements which it has exhibited. The receipts of the existing year, greater by nearly two millions of dollars than had been foreseen, with a prospect of income for the next, scarcely less abundant; the receipts of the last four years, presenting a large and gratifying excess over those of the four years preceding; the foreign commerce of the country in a state of solid prosperity, from the improving condition of its leading departments of industry at home, and consequent increase in the exportation of its products; the increase of its tonnage, that foundation of naval strength, as well as commercial riches, keeping pace with the increase of commerce; the public debt annually and rapidly decreasing, under the application of surplus funds annually and rapidly increasing; the public revenue preserved at an equal value in every part of the Union, through the power of transfers promptly made by the Bank of the United States, without expense or risk to the nation, and the currency maintained in a healthful state by the same institution: such is the great outline of the financial and commercial condition of the country; a condition the result of good laws faithfully administered, and of the aggregate industry of an enterprising and free people.

[The following extract will be read with the more interest, when it is recollected that the charter of the United States Bank will expire in 1835, and that the question of its renewal will probably be brought before the next Congress.—EDITOR.]

The moneys received into the Treasury, during the last four years, amount, as has been already estimated, to more than ninety-seven millions of dollars. It belongs to this retrospect to state, that, in the application of the whole of this sum to the various objects of expenditure designated by the laws, no embarrassments or delays, injurious to the public service, have happened. All moneys have been paid at the time, and at the place, where they were required to be paid, and to the persons entitled to receive them.—This capacity in the Treasury to apply the public funds at the proper moment, in every part of a country of such wide extent, has been essentially augmented by the Bank of the United States. The Department feels an obligation of duty to bear its testimony, founded on constant experience during the term in question, to the useful instrumentality of this institution, in all the most important fiscal operations of the nation. In faithful obedience to the conditions of its charter, and aided by its branches, it has afforded the necessary facilities for transferring the public moneys from place to place, concentrating them at the point required. In this manner, all payments on account of the public debt, whether for interest or principal; all on account of pensions; all for the civil list, for the Army, for the Navy, or for whatever other purpose wanted, in any part of the Union, have been punctually met. The Bank is also the depository, with its branches, for the public moneys, from whatever sources of revenue received, aiding too, in their collection: thereby giving safety to the keeping, as well as promptitude and certainty to the disbursement, of the public treasure. It receives the paper of the State Banks, paid on public account, in the interior, as well as elsewhere; and, by placing it to the credit of the United States as cash, it renders it available wherever the public service may require.—By this course, a course not enjoined by its charter, it widens the field of business and usefulness to the State Banks. Such, also, is the confidence reposed in the stock of the Bank of the United States, that it serves as a medium of remittance abroad, in satisfaction of debts due from our citizens to those of other countries, which otherwise would make a call upon the specie of the country for their discharge. Nor are these all the uses of this institution, in which the Government participates. It is the preservation of a good currency that can alone impart stability to property, and prevent those fluctuations in its value, hurtful alike to individual and to national wealth. This advantage the Bank has secured to the community, by confining within prudent limits its issues of paper, whereby a restraint has been imposed upon excessive importations, which are thus kept more within the true wants and capacity of the country. Sometimes (judiciously varying its course) it enlarges its issues, to relieve scarcity, as under the disastrous speculations of 1825. The State Banks, following, or controlled by its general example, have shaped their policy towards the same salutary ends, adding fresh demonstrations to the truth, that, under the mixed jurisdiction and powers of the State and National systems of government, a National Bank is the instrument alone by which Congress can effectively regulate the currency of the nation. When the Congress of the Revolution, under the severest pressure of financial difficulty, established, in 1781, the Bank of North America—when the Superintendent of Finance of that period predicted that it would "become as useful to commerce and agriculture in peace, as to the Government during war"—when the same public officer, speaking from an arduous and enlightened experience, subsequently said, that, without that Bank, imperfect as was its organization, "the business of the department of Finance could not have been performed"—it affords a testimony, the memory of which is conceived to be not wholly irrelevant to that which is here intended to be borne to the kindred, but better institution of our day. The policy of Congress having established a financial connexion between the Bank of the United States and the Government of the Union, it is conceived to devolve upon the officer of the latter, whose post charges him with a close observance of that connexion, to report to Congress its practical effects. The benefits of a remedy become often most apparent by a recollection of the evils which called for it. A paper currency too redundant, because without any basis of coin, or other effective check, and of no value as a medium of remittance or exchange beyond the jurisdiction of the State whence it had been issued—a currency that not unfrequently imposed upon the Treasury the necessity of meeting, by extravagant premiums, the mere act of transfering the revenue collected at one point to defray unavoidable expenditures at another—this is the state of things which the Bank of the United States has superceded. In the financial operations of the nation, as in the pecuniary transactions between man and man, confidence has succeeded to distrust, steadiness to fluctuation, and reasonable certainty to general confusion and risk. The very million of dollars of funds not effective, of which the Treasury for many years has been obliged to speak, is but a remnant of the losses arising from the shattered currency, which the Bank, by a wise management of its affairs, has cured. In conclusion, the mode of its agency in large payments of the principal of the debt, is not to be overlooked. By its arrangements for them, it avoids the inconvenience of too great an accumulation of money in the vaults of deposite used by the Government, and of the vacuum that would succeed its too sudden distribution. It does this by anticipating, as the periods of payment approach, the disbursement of a considerable portion of the stock in the form of discounts in favor of those who are to be paid off, thereby enabling them otherwise to employ their capital, as opportunities may offer, beforehand. In this manner, heavy payments of the debt are, in effect, made gradually, instead of the whole mass being thrown at once upon the money market, which might produce injurious shocks. So prudently in this and other respects does the Bank aid the operation of paying off the debt, that the community hardly has a consciousness that it is going on.

Alabama.—Governor Murphy, who is venerated for his knowledge and beloved for his virtues, recommends, in his recent message to the Legislature, strict economy in domestic concerns, and the erection of manufactories by individuals, together with a "free but temperate memorial to Congress," as the only legal and effectual remedies for the tariff. He is certainly right. Manufacturing itself would remove the grievance. Were the Southern States to call into requisition their capabilities for this business, they would be able to undersell every other part of the Union so much, that the Middle and Western States would be not only eager to repeal the Tariff, but be foremost to have inserted in the Federal Constitution, a clause restraining Congress to the imposition of duties upon imports for the purpose of revenue only.—*Marylander.*

The Coach.—The opposition presses are making a great fuss about the coach, which some friends of General Jackson had made, and sent on to Wheeling to meet him. They desire to know if this is the republican simplicity of Farmer Jackson, and use divers other sneers and inuendoes. Keeping a coach is no such great matter now-a-days. Once upon a time to say a man kept a coach, was to convey an idea of immense wealth and splendor, but at present it is a common every day kind of thing; even an editor can keep his coach. Last year, my old friend, Mr. Coleman, was thrown from his carriage, and most cruelly bruised, by which sad accident Gen. Jackson was nigh losing a warm and efficient supporter, and a certain $100 due me was most dreadfully jeopardised. The fact is, we have so many beautiful hacks, that a gentleman's carriage cuts but a sorry figure among them.

When I was in the Barbary states, I kept a coach, and his Highness, the Bey, sent me word, that I must only have two wheels on my carriage, as no christian, in his kingdom, was permitted to have more than two wheels; the privilege of using four being exclusively his own. I determined to consider this a national insult, and go to war; it was as good a cause for war as many modern declarations, but when I reflected, that the war would cost rather more than the carriage, I gave it up, and actually rode to court in a coach with two wheels. His Highness then intimated, that horses were noble animals, and should not be degraded to the condition of drawing a coach, and that I must use mules. I was then resolved to go to war: the representative of the great American nation compelled to drive to court with two wheels to his coach, and drawn by two jackasses; but calling philosophy to my aid, and finding that all there used jackasses, and were used as such, I submitted with chsistian patience.

To tranquilize the opposition, I can assure them, that Gen. Jackson will ride "White Surry" into Washington in a simple rural style, and the splendid carriage will be used by his family. Will that fact content them?—*N. Y. Enq.*

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.—The Editor of the Baltimore Patriot has recently paid a visit to the scene of operations of the Rail-road Company, which has confirmed all the confidence which he has heretofore entertained of the practicability of the work. "There are, he says, several half mile sections already finished, and we believe waiting for the rails; and the hope expressed in the last annual report of the Directors, that the railroad would be in operation as far as Ellicott's Mills by the 4th of July next, will probably be realized. In the excavations through the hills we observe that immense beds of mineral paints—principally *Spanish Brown*, of a rich quality, have been opened. This must be very valuable, and we should suppose would contribute considerably towards the expense of excavation.

A modern writer observes that "he who speaks lightly of semale society, is either a numskull or a knave!"—the former not having sense enough to discern its benefits, and the latter hating the restraints it lays on his vices.

The finished gambler has no heart. The companions with whom he herds would meet, though it were in an apartment of the charnel house. He would play upon his brother's coffin; he would play by his father's sepulchre.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.

By the arrival of the Packet ship Alexander, Capt. Baldwin, we have received our regular files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 7th, the latter to the 8th Nov. both inclusive, from which we make the following extracts.

Berlin, Oct. 31.

The St. Petersburgh Journal gives, in an extraordinary Supplement, a bulletin of the Russian army in Asia. General Paskewitch's reports to his Majesty, as follows:—

Being informed that a great number of the inhabitants of the province of Kars, whom the Turks were taking away to Ardaghane, wished to return home, Colonel Prince Bekowiez Czerkasky was sent to deliver them. He had two battalions of chasseurs, 200 Cossacks, 70 Armenia horsemen of Kars, and four pieces of light artillery. At the distance of 15 wersts from Ardaghane, we learnt that the Pacha of Mouscht, at the head of 4000 men, was driving towards Erzerum the inhabitants to whose assistance our troops came, and he resolved to attack the enemy. The Turks at first fell back, but by his skilful manœuvers he compelled them to fight, and they were soon completely put to the route, leaving their killed and wounded on the field. Among the former was the son of Pacha of Mouscht, and 16 superior officers. In general the enemy's loss was very considerable. We had 32 men killed or missing, and 23 wounded.

On the 22d August the fortress of Ardaghane surrendered voluntarily (the 3d of September) to Major General Bergmann, who had gone from Kars with a small detachment, to take possession of that town, and to disperse the parties of the enemy that were flying from Akhalzyk towards Erzerum.

From the Manchester Times of Nov. 7.

The papers which were lately so loud in boasting of the Turkish invincibility, are now very quiet. They refer not to their late exultation and prognostication. They see the Russians in possession of the only important fortress on the coast road to Constantinople; and they do not venture any thing in the way of prediction, as to what will be effected against the Mahomedans in another year, should a peace not be patched up by the intervention of England and Austria before the spring.

London, Nov. 4.

Letters from St. Petersbug state that the new levy for the Russian army will raise it to upwards of 900,000 men, including those of the military colonies. Of this large force it is said it will be in the power of the Emperor to march 400,000 against the Turks in the approaching campaign, without weakening the armies which it would be necessary to leave as a check upon Austria and Sweden.

Liverpool, Nov. 1, 1828.

There has been a steady good demand for Cotton during the past week, and the sales of all descriptions from 25th inst. to last evening inclusive, amount to 16,540 bales. The common qualities of American have been chiefly in request, and the market is firm at the prices of last week. Speculators are computed to have taken 4000 bales American and 500 Brazil. The import during the week is 14,058 bales, and since the 1st January 549,300 bales have been received into this port, against 290,370 in same period last year; the decrease in the supply from the United States, as compared with the first ten months of 1827, is 192,840 bales. In Manchester there continues to be a good demand for Yarns, and a fine business doing in Goods; the armistice concluded between Buenos Ayres and Brazil may tend to increase it.

Liverpool, Nov. 8.

Our cotton market has been rather languid, since the date of our last Circular of 1st inst. and prices are not fully maintained, particularly in common qualities which are 1-8d per lb. lower. The sales this week have amounted to 10,900 bales, of which 3,400 are uplands at 6 1-8d a 7 1-8d.

Liverpool, November 8.

Cotton is, if any thing, rather lower this week. The sales (including 1270 bags, chiefly Sea Isl. and, by auction yesterday) have been 10,900 bags. The quotations for Bowed, Alabama, &c. are 5 7-8d. a 7 3-8d. per lb.

500 hhds. of Sugar have been sold at 54s. per cwt. for low brown, up to 71s. for fine.

The grain market, since Tuesday, has been dull, and tending to decline.

Extract of a letter, dated Carthagena, Nov. 19.

"The only political intelligence of importance is, that the Court Martial have adjudged General Santander to death. The President has passed the sentence to a Council of Ministry for approval. I fear Santander will escape. Should he, I do not see that this country can be expected to maintain tranquility."

From the Pensacola Gazette, Nov. 28.

We understand that letters have been received in town from Missouri, giving the melancholy intelligence of the Murder of Lieut. John McKinzie, of the 1st Regiment United States Infantry. It is said that he was shot by a Sergeant and expired almost instantly. The occurrence is said to have been very similar to the Murder of Major Donoho, near this place, for which Sergeant B. Donica suffered the penalty of the Law.

Since writing the above, we have been favored with the following extract of a letter dated

Baton Rouge, (La.) Nov. 14th.

"Lt. McKinzie, of the 1st Infantry was recently killed on parade, by his Orderly Sergeant at Fort Crawford. A Corporal of the 1st entered Major Twiggs' quarters, and snapped his musket at the Major while asleep; it missed fire and awoke the Major."

A law is to go into effect in Pennsylvania, on the 1st of January, prohibiting, from that time, the circulation of notes less than $5, under a penalty of $5 for every offence. It is said to have given great dissatisfaction in the Western parts of the State—and efforts are making to effect its suspension or repeal.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

From the National Advocate.

"I have been much amused at the humble garb assumed by some of the Georgia and South Carolina members to evince their hostility to the tariff. Several have appeared in full suits of coarse homespun compounded of cotton and inferior wool, as unsuitable and uncomely almost, as negro cloths or cotton bagging. For this patriotic indignation at a necessary and salutary law, they have received the congratulation of many of the tariff members. I shall rejoice indeed, if their opposition to the tariff shall result in the more speedy introduction of domestic manufactures among them, and the establishment of the habit of industry and economy, so necessary every where, and so unusual at *the South.*

"Matters are ostensibly quiet here. But the Jackson leaders are in a state of great anxiety and no little trouble. All is mere conjecture as to the next cabinet. Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Woodbury, Mr. McLane, Mr. Hayne, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Benton, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Eaton, all members of Congress, have been talked of for high places. Out of Congress the names of Mr. Baldwin of Pittsburgh, Mr. Cheves, Mr. Gallatin, Mr. McLean, P. M. G. General Gaines, Mr. Van Ness of Vermont, commultis allis, are given as candidates for the honors of the triumph of the southern party. Mr. McLean of the General Post Office, has many friends, and not a few already speak of him as the successor of Gen. Jackson. The best informed seem to believe that he will be offered the Treasury Department; and that Mr. Gallatin will succeed Mr. Clay. Mr. Van Buren's friends have intimated that Mr. V. B. would accept the State Department, and it is also suggested that the place of Mr. Wirt would be acceptable to Mr. McLane of Delaware. The Navy department has been generally considered as most likely to be tendered to Mr. Woodbury. Mr. Haynes name has been mentioned for that place also; but as South Carolina already has the Vice Presidency, and two foreign missions, it is not probable that Gen. Jackson would oppress that state with too great a load of honors. Mr. Calhoun has not arrived. His absence is a positive injury to his future expectations. Mr. Van Buren's retirement has left a wide chasm in the political world.

From the Massachusetts Journal, of Dec. 11.

If any man, since Washington, has come into the Presidency with a popularity which may enable him to set factious, selfish, and *revengeful* dictation at nought, that man is Andrew Jackson. All have allowed him credit for extraordinary military talents. He has now such an opportunity for completing the arch of his fame, as has not occurred to one soldier in a million, nor once in five centuries. Let him now fix his eye steadily on that high and glorious goal, to which he ought to aspire.

Our country has the enviable distinction of producing the only successful "Chieftain," who has not been corrupted by prosperity. General Jackson has it in his power to add to that number, to add to his own glory, and to the prosperity and honor of his country. A certain class of his supporters, *green*-horns, as it regards any great and comprehensive scheme of policy, are trembling, lest he should choose the path of virtue, magnanimity, and true heroism!

Old Hickory, with all his faults, has shown, at times, high sparks of honor. With all his faults, he is much too good a man for the purposes of a large portion of his supporters, and this they will soon discover.

Invitation to Gen. Jackson to visit the Capitol of Pennsylvania.—In the House of Representatives yesterday, Gen. Duncan, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution:

Whereas General Andrew Jackson, President elect of the United States, is expected soon to visit the city of Pittsburgh, on his way to the seat of the General Government; and whereas it would be highly gratifying to the citizens of this Commonwealth, to welcome to their Capitol, "the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory"—Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of three members, be appointed in conjunction with a similar committee of the Senate, if the Senate shall appoint such a committee, for the purpose of respectfully inviting the President elect, and in the event of his acceptance, escorting him, as the guest of the people, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, to participate in the anniversary festival of the 8th January 1815.

Washington, Dec. 18

The Mansion of the President was opened last evening for the first time, this Season, for the reception of visiting friends and strangers. An unusually large concourse of ladies and gentlemen thronged the Halls, and met with a cordial and hospitable reception. A more cheerful scene has seldom been witnessed in Washington.

In the Legislature of the State of Georgia, a serious attempt has been just made to abolish penitentiary punishment. It was rejected in the House of Representatives on the 4th instant, by a majority of only ten votes. The hostility to the system appears to be rather directed to the manner of conducting the establishment, than to the moral efficacy of this sort of commutation for corporal punishment.

Dr. Walcott, better known as Peter Pindar, had, for some time, a most violent cough, when his friend, Dr. Geagch, persisted in recommending asses' milk as a certain cure. The bard, tired of his importunities, at length quieted him by sending the following epigram:—

"And Doctor do you really think,
That asses' milk I ought to drink?
'Twould quite remove my cough, you say,
And drive my old complaints away.
It cured yourself—I grant it true;
But then—'twas *mother's milk* to you."

Legislature of N. Carolina.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 15.

Mr. Ruffin submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, under the existing state of embarrassment and scarcity of a circulating medium, nconceivable sacrifices of property are likely to be made under execution laws,

Be it therefore resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire, whether the enactment of what is called a Valuation Law, or whether any other, if any, or what means can be adopted to avert such a calamity.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported unfavourably on the petition of Gilbert Sellers of Robeson.

The bill to reduce the tax on Billiard Tables, was read the second time. Mr. Mebane moved to increase it to $1000, and Mr. Deberry, to indefinitely postpone the bill, which was carried.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.

A bill incorporating the town of Clinton, in Sampson county, and extending the limits thereof, was read three times, and ordered to be *enrolled*.

The following bills were presented, viz. By Mr. Miller, a bill to repeal an act for the better regulation of the town of Kenansville, in Duplin county. By Mr. Ramsay, a bill requiring the County Trustee of Chatham to pay Jurors in said county—which bills were read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Dec. 15.

The bill in addition to the several acts respecting Divorce and Alimony, and the bill regulating the mode of trial in the Superior, and appeals to the Supreme Court, were read the second and third times and ordered to be engrossed.

The following bills were presented, viz.—By Mr. Boykin, a bill to incorporate the town of Clinton, in Sampson County, and to extend the limits thereof, which was read three times, and ordered to be engrossed. By Mr. Newland, a bill to amend an act passed in 1741, for the better observance of the Sabbath, which was rejected on its first reading.

Mr. Nash, from the Judiciary committee, reported without amendment, the bill referred to them, to amend the law with respect to the collection of debts from the estates of deceased persons, which, on motion of Mr. Wyche, was laid on the table.

Mr. N. from the same committee, to whom was referred a resolution requiring Executors to give bond and security in certain cases; to whom was also referred, an enquiry as to the expediency of ascertaining by law, the liabilities of the securities to guardian bonds, in certain cases; to whom also was referred the expediency of passing a law, authorizing merchants to retail spiritous liquors without licence; to whom also, was referred the expediency of amending the law, as it respects the outlawry of runaway slaves; to whom it was also referred to inquire, as to the propriety of extending the period of stay on justices' judgments, *Reported*, that it is inexpedient in the opinion of the committee to legislate on any of the above subjects—which report was concurred in.

Mr. N. from the same committee, reported without amendment, the bill declaring the effect of a *nolle prosequi* upon an indictment.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.

Mr. Alexander, from the select committee, to whom was referred the bill for draining the Mattamuskeet Lake, reported the same without amendment, which was, on motion of Mr. Potter, laid on the table.

Mr. Nicholson presented a bill to incorporate the Richmond Manufacturing Company in the town of Rockingham. Read the first time.

A Resolution has passed the Senate, authorizing the Board of Internal Improvement if they deem it advisable, to have a survey made from the nearest and most convenient points between Lumber River and the Cape Fear, so as to ascertain the practibility and probable expense of connecting them, by a Canal.

A resolution has also passed that body relinquishing to the Stockholders of the Roanoke Navigation Company, the right heretofore reserved to the State, of taking such number of shares of its Capital Stock, as might be wished. It is expected, that the state of Virginia will subscribe for the Stock thus relinquished.

The bill to prevent frauds in Deeds of Trust and Mortgages, the provisions of which have been noticed in this paper, was rejected in the Senate, on Wednesday.

Mr. Nash from the Judiciary Committee has reported a bill, which is made the order of the day, for Saturday, respecting *mis-trials* in criminal cases.

Mr. Eccles from the select committee on the subject, reported on Wednesday, without amendment, the bill for obtaining statistical information of the resources of North Carolina, which passed its second reading.

Mr. Fisher, introduced a bill on the same day, to consolidate the several Banks of this State, and to establish a new Bank, to be called the *Bank of the State of North Carolina*. It was ordered to be printed, and will no doubt elicit considerable debate, which shall be noticed—*Ral. Reg.*

Duration of Wars.—Among the reasons for a dread of hostilities, is the fact, that at their commencement, it is *as impossible to know how long they will continue, as what will be their consequences.* Since 1688 Britain has been at war 65 years, and 62 at peace. The first war, in that period, lasted 9 years—8 11 years—3d, 9—4th, 7—5th, 8—6th, 9—7th 12. Besides the above was the short war with the United States; but precedents show that in national contests long wars, and short ones, must be calculated on, and provided for.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 24, 1828.

From the National Advocate.

We like the idea which has been given out at General Jackson intends visiting New England this winter. We doubt not that he will be treated uniformly and every where with kindness and civility. In his person the exalted character of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic will be largely and duly honored by his most strenuous opposers. Should he come among us Yankees, in addition to much ceremony and formality in the reception of him, we hope there will be those who will make an effort to show him a thing or two of New England material and make that he never saw before, and learn him a thing or two that he never knew before. We do not suppose that Yankee ingenuity can make him over again, or that it would be desirable he should go back to Washington with his brain turned with the sights worth seeing in our New England. We have no objection that a Pennsylvania and New Jersey delegation should first conduct him to the Iron works and furnaces of those States, only stipulating that they shall be heat seven times hotter than they are wont to be. After *going through* seven or eight Cotton factories at Lowell he would visit the works at Ramapo, the Monroe works, and the establishment of the Messrs. Schencks at Matteawan. We would then lead him across the country to the land of smaller industry, where they make pewter buttons, gimblets, and wooden nutmegs. But the great display should be in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, where the whole country is blythe with successful industry, and noisy with everlasting machinery. We would stun his ears with forges, and trip hammer shops, and nail factories, looms and cotton jennies, making one ceaseless voice to the praise of that policy which protects the native enterprise of our country. If he escapes from these and noises like these in his right mind and in the full possession of his faculties, we shall be much mistaken if he does not come out, when he gets to Washington a plump tariff man! And he will advise the Tennesseans, and the South to go and do likewise—do like New England.

Richmond, Nov. 28.

It is amusing to read the Proceedings of the General Council of the Cherokee Nation. They have adopted most of our legal and parliamentary terms—though the scale to which they are brought down is so small and original, that the contrast appears ludicrous enough.

Thus on the 8th inst. they had a "bill on the Judiciary"—and it provides for the establishment of one District Court in each district. The salary of each Judge is fixed at *sixty dollars!*

They have a *Treasurer*, and a resolution adopted to require him to keep his office at Echota during the sitting of the General Council. They have of course a treasury and an appropriation is made for purchasing an iron chest for its use.

A resolution was adopted (which is certainly not according to our fashions,) that "it shall *not* be lawful to exact pikeage, toll or *ferriage* from citizens of the Nation *any* of the turnpikes, toll bridges, and ferries, within the Cherokee Nation." It seems to make no odds with these simple people, unused as they are to the mysteries of charters and incorporations, whether toll bridges and ferries had been *authorized* before the passage of the resolution or not.

They have also anti-gaming laws—and have extended the act of Nov. 8th, 1824, which prohibits gaming at cards under certain specified penalties, so as to forbid all persons from gaming at dice, roulette, *gambles*, under the same penalties as are prescribed for gaming at cards.

They treat Wm. Robinson rightly for his absolute behaviour. This gay Lothario has ceased to be restored to all the rights and privileges possessed by other white men by marriage. The Committee unanimously reject his petition, upon the ground that he was never *lawfully married*, had *two* or *three other white wives*, and had left them all without being *divorced!*—*Compiler.*

From the National Intelligencer.

"The enterprise of the proprietors of the London journals is astonishing, and the expense which they incur to obtain the priority of intelligence is sometimes immense.—The London *Standard* received the confirmation of the news of the fall of Varna by express from Berlin, which was conveyed from the continent to England by a vessel specially hired for the purpose."

The population of the capital of England is sufficiently large to repay liberally the expenditures thus made; and when this country offers the same advantages, we will doubtless witness similar and even greater enterprise. At present, one or two of our enterprises, instead of making the fortune of the proprietors of a newspaper, have effectually ruin them. We have had but little experience in this matter. We shall not come, by guessing, within a thousand dollars of the extra expense which, in a single season, our "enterprise" has more than once induced us to incur, to keep up with the public of unwieldy or particularly interesting debates in Congress. This is but one of our enterprises, the consequences we have suffered severely. The Register of Debates, which our "enterprise" induced us to begin and go on with, has, notwithstanding the very liberal subscription of the House of Representatives, left us several thousand dollars out of pocket. And we have pretty nearly come to the conclusion that enterprise may be very well associated with sailors and cotton factors, but is a very dangerous companion for printers and publishers.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR—You are respectfully requested to remind the Citizens, that Messrs. Dickson and Pennington, and M. Hequet, offer, to-night, the Concert and Theatrical Entertainments intended for Monday night, and which were postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. I think you may safely promise *amusement* to those who shall attend, as they have not failed to afford it to those who attended the previous Concerts. Perhaps the best evidence of this is, that their audience has doubled each night, and that a number of Ladies honored them with their presence on the two last nights.

A Gratified Auditor.

At a sale of U. S. Bank Stock at Norfolk, a few days ago, 30 shares went off at $125 each, and 10 shares at $125½.

The Electoral College of Ohio, gave a unanimous vote for A. Jackson as President, and J. C. Calhoun as Vice President.

Jacob Burnet has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Ohio, vice General Harrison, resigned. The vote in joint ballot of the Legislature was a close one: For Mr. Burnet, 55; for John W. Campbell, 50; scattering, 2.

In Missouri, the result of the election for the Presidency is, for Jackson 8,272—for Adams 3,400—Jackson majority 4,872.

Congress.—As usual, in the early part of the session, we have not much of interest to record. On the 16th, Mr. Hall, of N. C. rose and said, that the resolutions which he was about to present had been suggested by a bill which he found on his table—the Cumberland Road bill, the provisions of which he believed contrary to the Constitution and the fundamental principles of our political institutions. It was not his purpose, himself, to go into a discussion of the abstract constitutional question. But if it should be thought proper by others, the resolutions might offer an option to the House in discussing the question separately from the bill. If this should not be done, Mr. H. said, the resolutions would yet serve him as a protest against the bill and its principles. Mr. H. then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, &c., That the People of the U. States, in the formation of their Governments, did not alienate their sovereignty.

Resolved, That the rights of jurisdiction and soil are the essential attributes of sovereignty.

Resolved, That the power to execute a system of Internal Improvements within the States, involves the right of jurisdiction and soil.

Resolved, That the power to make Roads and Canals within the jurisdictional limits of the States, and to make laws for their preservation and protection, and to erect toll gates, and to enforce the collection of tolls, involves the right to execute a complete system of Internal improvements.

Resolved, That Congress does not, under the Constitution, possess this power.

The resolutions were read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

On the next day, Mr. Hall moved their reference to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, which was negatived, as was a motion to refer them to the Judiciary committee. They lie on the table.

In the Senate, on the 17th, Mr. Hayne from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Susan Decatur and others. This bill provides that 100,000 dollars shall be appropriated, and divided, in ratable proportions among the surviving captors of the Philadelphia frigate, and the heirs of those who have deceased: of which the proportion to be given to the heirs of Commodore Decatur is fixed at $31,000. The bill was read, and passed to a second reading.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Dickerson asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the distribution of a part of the revenues of the United States among the States; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Wickliffe, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that in any cause decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in which shall be drawn in question the validity of any part of the Constitution of a State, or of an act passed by the Legislature of a State, that a greater number of Justices than a majority shall concur in pronouncing such a part of the said Constitution or act to be invalid, and that without such concurrence the part of the Constitution or act of the Legislature (as the case may be) so drawn in question shall not be deemed or holden invalid.

On the 18th, on motion of Mr. Smyth, of Va. the House took up the following important resolution, submitted by him at the last session:

Resolved, &c. That the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by three-fourths thereof, shall be a part of the said Constitution:

1. After the third day of March, 1829, no person, who shall have been elected President of the U. S. shall be again eligible to that office.

2. The election of President and Vice President, by Electors appointed by the several States, shall be held in the third year of the Presidential term. If, on counting the votes, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, no person have a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, that fact shall be published by the President of the Senate, and a second election for President shall be held in the fourth year of the Presidential term, as follows:—The voters in each State, qualified to vote in elections of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall assemble, in the month of November, on such days, and at such places, as the said Legislature shall appoint, and vote for one of the persons having the two highest numbers of the votes given by the Electors for President, and still living; the officers conducting the elections shall meet in each State, on such day, and at such place, as the Legislature thereof shall appoint, ascertain the number of votes given therein for each person, and certify who has the greater number, which certificates they shall sign, and transmit, sealed up, to the Seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes of the States shall then be ascertained, each State having one vote, which shall be counted for the person having the greater number of votes given therein; and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. Should no person have a majority of the States, then, from the persons last voted for, having the two highest numbers of States, the House of Representatives shall, as heretofore, choose immediately, by ballot, the President, the Representation from each State having one vote.

3. After the 3d day of March, 1829, no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office or employment under the authority of the United States.

4. When the House of Representatives shall choose a President, no person, who shall have been a member of that House at the time of making the choice, shall, during the continuance in office of the President so chosen, be appointed to any office or employment under the authority of the United States.

Mr. Smyth addressed the House at length in support of his resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Chilton, the Committee on Roads and Canals was instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting some system by which appropriations of public money for Internal Improvements may, as nearly as practicable, be apportioned among the several States and Territories belonging to the American Union in reference to boundary, population, and the internal condition of said States or Territories.

We learn, since our last, that Mr. Williams, Representative in Congress from North Carolina, has been detained from his seat by indisposition, having been taken ill at Halifax Court House, in Virginia, on his way hither. We are glad to be able to state that, when heard from, he was was convalescent.

[Mr. Williams has since arrived, and taken his seat.]

Mr. Ingham, Representative from Pennsylvania, who, it is known, is also detained from his seat by illness, is also said to be on the recovery, so as that it is hoped he will be able before long to take his seat in the House.

Nat. Int.

Columbia, Dec. 17.

The Tariff.—This long debated question, was, on Monday last, brought to a close in the House of Representatives, and has terminated in the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient to make our solemn protest against the unconstitutionality and oppressive operation of the system of protecting duties. Also, to have such protest against the said system entered on the Journals of the Senate of the United States; and to make a public exposition of our wrongs, and of the remedies within our power, to be communicated to our sister States, with a request that they will co-operate with this State in procuring a repeal of the Tariff for protection, and an abandonment of the principle; and if they be not repealed, to co-operate with us in such measures as may be necessary for arresting the evil.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be raised to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

The above resolutions were carried—Ayes, 96—Noes, 20.

A committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of Messrs. Gregg, Wardlaw, Legare, Preston, Hayne, Elliott and Smith.

The late news from abroad, has had no material effect upon the flour and grain market. Holders of the former article, became more firm on the receipt of the intelligence, and asked a small advance, to which purchasers refused to accede.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Yesterday afternoon, about half past four o'clock, a man by the name of Joseph Dougherty, who lived near the Five Points, in a fit of jealousy, stabbed his wife in several places, and afterwards inflicted a wound upon himself, which terminated his existance almost immediately. No hopes are entertained that the woman will recover.—*Ib.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on Wednesday evening the 17th inst. Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT to Miss MARY SMITH, daughter of John Smith, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the evening of the 17th inst., by the Rev. Philip B. Wiley, of this town, Mr. JOHN HOLMES to Miss CAROLINE WRIGHT, daughter of the late Judge Wright.

DIED,

In this county, on Monday the 15th inst. of a pulmonary complaint, DANIEL SHAW, Esq., in the 73d year of his age, leaving a family and numerous relatives to mourn their irreparable loss. Mr. Shaw was a highly respectable man, and had served his country faithfully in the war of the Revolution.

On the 8th instant, at the seat of his brother, John McNeill, Esq., Oak Forest, Bladen county, Doctor DANIEL McNEILL, in the 72d year of his age, a native of this State, and late from Baltimore, and for many years a resident in Wilmington, N. C., where he followed his profession with success, and was much respected and esteemed. [*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 19th instant, McNeill & Kirkland's boat Only Son, with Salt for R. W. King, and Potatoes and Salt for owners.

Also, on the 20th, Hortons & Hutton's boat Glasgow, with Groceries to owners.

Also, on the 15th, Hall & Johnson's boat H. Clay, with 1373 bushels Sound Salt, 8 hhds. Sugar, 2 hhds. Copperas, Fish, Coffee and Potatoes, to owners and Whitehead & Fuller.

Also, on the 18th, Hall & Johnson's boat George Washington, with Sugar, Coffee, Nails, and Molasses to owners.

DEPARTED, yesterday morning, Waddill's boat John Parker, with Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Peas, Candles, Brandy & Whiskey, for owners, Cotton and Flour for John H. Pearce, S. W. Tillinghast and Jno. M. Dobbin.

Also, on the 19th, Steamboat Company's boat Brown Maid, with a full load of Cotton and Wheat.

Also, on the 20th, Hall & Johnson's boat, H. Clay, with 130 casks Seed, and 1212 bushels Wheat.

Also, on the 24th, Hall & Johnson's boat George Washington, with 590 bbls. Flour, 69 bales Cotton, 30 casks Seed, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 1102 bush. Wheat, for Whitehead & Fuller, O. P. Stark, and owners.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to December 17, Ship Highlander from Boston, Brigs North Carolina from New York, Cadmus from Porto Rico, Ceres from Guadaloupe, Clothier from New York, Clarissa from Hayti, Leo from Porto Rico; Schooners Boston Packet from St. Barts, Mary Jane from St. Martins, Ann Smith from New York, Brilliant from Providence, Union from Charleston; Sloop George & Eliza from Charleston.

CLEARED, Brigs Abeona for Matanzas, Counsellor for Guadaloupe; Schooners Milo for Porto Rico, Olympus for St. Augustine, Superior for St. Thomas, Superior for Guadaloupe, Hazard for Guadaloupe, Grandee for Martinique.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Quan'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	3	6
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 50	1 75
Apple	-	do		45
Peach	-	do	50	60
Bacon	-	lb	6	8
Beeswax	-	do	20	22
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	20	24
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	16	16½
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	14	15
Candles, Mould	-	do	14	
Cotton	-	100lbs	8 75	9 25
Corn	-	bushel	35	40
Copperas	-	100lbs	4 50	5
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel		90
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	5 75	6 50
Fine	-	do		4 50
Fish, Herrings (none)	-	do		
Mackerel	-	do	6	7
Mullet	-	do	4 50	5
Feathers	-	lb	25	28
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	-	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 75	4
10 by 12	-	do	6	6 25
Iron	-	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	2 50	3
Flotant	-	do	2 75	3
Lime	-	cask	2 50	3
Lard	-	lb	7	7½
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	25	28
Bridle	-	side	3	4
Lead, Bar	-	lb	8 50	9
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	37½	40
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb		9
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	22	25
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	18	20
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	20	22
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg		8
Others	-	do	7 25	7 75
Paints, White Lead	-	do	4 50	
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	-	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags	-	lb	2	6
Shot	-	Bag	2 50	2 75
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	11	12
Common	-	do	10 25	11
Loaf	-	lb	20	25
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel		1 25
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		90
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	15
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	19
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-petre	-	do	12	18
Tallow	-	do	8	
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box		16
Wheat	-	bushel	1 20	1 22
Whiskey	-	gallon	25	30
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	-	do	70	80

U. S. Bank Notes 1½ to 2 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership of *SELPH & CAMPBELL* was dissolved on the 17th instant, by consent of both parties. Persons having demands will present them for payment, and all persons indebted to the Firm are requested to make payment to John Campbell, who is duly authorized to grant discharges.

JOHN SELPH,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

December 23, 1828.

☞ JOHN SELPH still continues the business in all its various branches, on Bow Street.

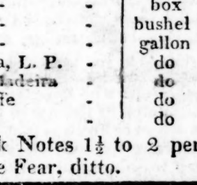
☞ The SUBSCRIBER, grateful to his friends and the public for their liberality towards him since he has been in business, respectfully informs them that he still continues the business in all its various branches, on the North side of *Hay Street*, a few doors west of the Market Square and nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he hopes, by attention and assiduity to business, still to receive a share of patronage. Having a good assortment of the best materials, he is well prepared to repair Clocks and Watches, which branch of business will receive particular attention. He has, and will keep constantly on hand for sale, an assortment of Watches and Jewelry, of various descriptions, Silver, Britannia and Plated Ware, Military Goods & Musical Instruments, consisting in part of fine gilt and plated Epauletts, gilt and plated coat Buttons, Lace and Cord, plated mounted Swords and Sabres, red top Plumes, Drums, Fifs, Flutes, Violins, violin Strings, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a great variety of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

of the growth of 1828, neatly put up in papers at ten cents each.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

December 23. 3-3w.



G. W. McDonald,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of *SADDLERY*, which added to his former stock, will enable him to manufacture Work on as good terms as any other establishment in the State. He has, and continues to keep on hand,

Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles,
Plated and common Harness,
Bridles and Martingales,
Trunks and Valices,
Saddle bags, and a general assortment of Whips, &c. &c., and almost every thing else in that branch of business. He still continues at his former Stand, a few doors East of the Cape Fear Bank.

December 24. 3-3w

Dog Lost. $2 Reward.

LOST, from a wagon, on Monday last, a small black Fice DOG. The only marks recollected are, a white ring around his neck, and a little white on the end of his tail. He is called Chink. A reward of two dollars will be paid for his delivery at this office.

Dec. 24.

By this Morning's Mail.

In the Raleigh Register received this morning, we do not find a word relative to the Banks. Mr. Potter's committee has not, therefore, we presume, yet made a report, nor Mr. Fisher's Bill been touched.

Below we give every thing of interest that we find in the Register.

Raleigh, Dec. 23.

On Friday last, James Iredell, Esq. our newly elected Senator in the place of Mr. Macon, left this city for Washington.

Legislative.—On Thursday last, the bill appropriating $8,920 for improving the Navigation of the Cape Fear River, below Wilmington, passed its last reading in the Senate, and is now before the House of Commons. A motion was made for its indefinite postponement by Mr. Williams of Martin, which was negatived by the following vote:—Yeas 22, Nays 35. The bill was advocated by Mr. Meares, in an eloquent and able speech.

On the same day, in the House of Commons considerable debate occurred on the second reading of the bill to vest the right of electing Sheriffs in the free white men of the State. A motion was made by Mr. Harper for the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was negatived, 73 to 55. Mr. Bynum moved to strike out the word "white," in the title of the bill, which was negatived, 73 to 51. Mr. Montgomery moved to amend it so far as to provide for the election of Clerks of County Courts, also, by the people, which motion was rejected, 97 to 21. The question on the passage of the bill, on its second reading, was decided by Yeas and Nays as follows: Yeas 63, Nays 59.

On Saturday last, the greater part of the sitting in the House of Commons, was occupied in the consideration of the bill, to compel Quakers, Moravians, Menonists and Dunkards to bear arms, or as an equivalent to pay an exemption tax. It was opposed by Messrs. Gaston and Mendenhall and advocated by Messrs. Rainey, Ellis and Cooper. It was finally rejected by the following vote: Ayes, 59. Noes, 63.

Tuesday next is fixed on to ballot for Brigadier General of the 4th brigade, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Person. John A. Cameron and John B. Kelly are in nomination.

The engrossed resolution in favor of John Black, Sheriff of Cumberland, has been finally passed.

The Bill authorising an emission of $130,000, in Treasury notes, to be divided among the several counties, for the purposes of Internal Improvement, was, on motion of Mr. Brittain, of Burke, indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Hodges has presented a bill directing the manner in which Wardens of the Poor, in Cumberland county, shall hereafter be elected, and for other purposes.

Mr. McDiarmid, a bill appointing commissioners to lay off and establish the dividing line between the first and second regiments of Cumberland Militia.

The bill to regulate the damages on protested bills of exchange, has been indefinitely postponed.

Concert

AND

Theatrical Entertainment.

Messrs. DICKSON & PENNINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that owing to the inclemency of the weather on Monday evening, the Concert intended for that evening was postponed until

This Evening, Dec. 24,

when it will take place as advertised in the bills of the day.

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels, and Window Glass, just received and for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

December 22.

Brilliant Distribution of Prizes,

ON THE

31st of December.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, *November* 27, 1828.

☞ The three first sub-schemes of the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 6, for 1828, being over, in order to allow time for distant adventurers to renew small prizes, as well as to afford an opportunity to those not yet supplied with tickets, to procure them, the drawing of the *Fourth SUB-SCHEME*, which completes the Lottery, will take place in the City of BALTIMORE on Wednesday, the 31st of *December*, when the whole of the following Prizes will be distributed, viz:

HIGHEST PRIZE

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BRILLIANT LIST:

1	prize of	10,000 Dolls. is	10,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	3,000 Dolls. is	3,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	2,000 Dolls. is	2,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	1,000 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
2	prizes of	500 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
5	prizes of	100 Dolls. is	500 Dolls.
10	prizes of	50 Dolls. is	500 Dolls.
40	prizes of	20 Dolls. is	800 Dolls.
100	prizes of	10 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
4000	prizes of	5 Dolls. is	20,000 Dolls.

The whole payable in CASH, and which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, $5 00 | *Quarters*, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 | *Eighths*, 62½ *cts.*

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S OFFICE,

114, *Market Street, Baltimore,*

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous Classes were sold, and where BOTH the Great Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars each

were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*** ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS—*Baltimore.*

☞ *The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.* [600-4w

POETRY.

LIGHTS AND SHADES.

By Mrs. Hemans.

The gloomiest day hath gleams of light;
The darkest wave hath bright foam near it;
And twinkles through the cloudiest night,
Some solitary star to cheer it.

The gloomiest soul is not ALL gloom;
The saddest heart is not ALL sadness;
And sweetly o'er the darkest doom,
There shines some lingering beam of gladness.

Despair is never quite despair;
Nor life, nor death, the future closes;
And round the shadowy brow of Care,
Will Hope and Fancy twine their roses.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, price 14 cents, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

Notice.

Fayetteville, November 8, 1828.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, *It was Resolved*, That a Dividend of Two per Cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at Fayetteville, on the 1st day of February next. JOHN CRUSOE, *Treas'r.*

600tF1.

Notice.

ON TUESDAY, the 6th of January next, will be sold at the late dwelling house of Col. Benjamin Williams, dec'd, in Moore county, a large stock of

Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs & Sheep,

two Wagons, a Still, a large quantity of farming Utensils, of all sorts necessary for plantation use, about 600 barrels of Corn, and the fodder saved therefrom, some Rye and Wheat, also, the Kitchen Furniture, and a large quantity of *elegant Household Furniture*, and many other articles. And on the next day, about

70 Negroes,

Or so many of them as may be necessary, from the best estimate that can be made to pay the debts and demands against the Estate. The superior character of the Negroes is well known. The sale will continue from day to day, till the whole is completed.

Ten months credit will be given for all sums over two dollars, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security. For sums under two dollars, payment in ready money.

A. McBRYDE, *Executor*, &c.

November 17, 1828. 600ts.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

FACTOR
And Commission Agent.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Planters and Merchants who are in the habit of making purchases in this market, or disposing of produce, to attend to all business in the line of *A General Commission Agent*. He will attend to the sale of all articles of produce committed to his care, and make all purchases, and also receive and forward Goods for Merchants and others in the back country, receive and store cotton and flour, or ship to any of the Northern markets, attend to Banking business, and the renewal of notes. Intending to devote his whole attention to the above business, he solicits a share of public patronage. WM. E. TROY.

REFERENCE TO

John Kelly,	*Angus Taylor,*
Jno. Huske,	*Hall & Johnson,*
Jno. M. Dobbin,	*Tho. J. Curtis,*
O. P. Stark,	*John Taylor, Wilmington,*
Col. H. W. Ayer,	*S. Birdsall & Co. Raleigh.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1828 99tf.

Loubat's Grape Vine Roots.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining Roots from Mr. Loubat's Vineyard, (see advertisement,) are requested to hand in their orders by the 1st of Jan. otherwise they may not be obtained in time for setting out. A Catalogue may be seen at my office.

I take this method of informing those who have already subscribed, that their orders have been forwarded. E. J. HALE, Agent.

Dec. 18, 1828.

Subscription

For importing Grape Vine Roots from France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture into the U. States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long Island, where he now has, in full cultivation, thirty-five acres of ground, containing 72,000 Grape Vine Roots; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of *Bordelais, Clerac,* and *Buzet,* departments of Gironde and Lot and Garonne, *in France,* (45° N. Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription, which will be opened on the 1st of August, 1828.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of March next*, and forward them free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed in boxes, with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay, for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. *Roots only two years old,* shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received, unless post paid.

Subscription Lists are opened at

New York, with Alphonse Loubat, 85 Wall street.	
Boston,	E. Copeland, Jun.
Albany,	R. McMichael.
Philadelphia,	Van Amringe.
Baltimore,	Willard Rhoads.
Washington City,	Wm. Pairo.
Richmond,	Davenport Allen & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C.	Edw. J. Hale.
Charleston,	T. & T. Street & Co.
Savannah,	Hall, Shapter, & Tupper.
New Orleans,	Foster & Hutton.

Mr. A. Loubat's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the U. States; and his Agents will furnish them *gratis*, to subscribers.

Subscribers will have their Roots sent to the Port of Wilmington, in this State, free of expense.

Fashionable Millinery.

Mrs. M. Shackelford,

NORTH EAST CORNER MARKET SQUARE,

HAS just received her Fall and Winter supply of *Fashionable MILLINERY*, consisting, in part, of the following, viz:—Fancy silk and satin Bonnets, the latest and most approved Paris fashions, Leghorn and straw Hats, fancy Head Dresses, chinchilla Hats for children, rich garniture Ribbons, belt do., artificial Flowers, a great variety, ostrich, down and vulture Feathers, Frizzetts, Puff Curls and Ringlets, Thibet Handkerchiefs, fancy gauze and silk do., bobinet lace Veils, black lace ditto, green and white gauze do., bobinet Laces and Collars, thread Laces, blue, black, satin and Marcelain, black Italian Lustring, black Sinchews and satin Levantine, rich bonnet Satins, silk Plushes and Velvets, black and white gauzes, Do. do. Italian Crapes, Do. do. Areophene, black and white silk Hose, horse-skin Gloves, white silk do., sewing Silks, brown Barege, Swiss, book & mull Muslins, brown Cambrick, puff Reticules, fancy Baskets, Bandboxes by the nest, floss Thread and Cotton, shell and horn tuck and side Combs, fancy Soaps, Macasser and Antique Oils, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27. 99tf.

P. S. Old Leghorn Hats bleached and altered to look equal, if not superior to new.

POTTER'S
Vegetable Catholicon.

Hercules, aided by Iolas, destroying the Hydra.

Only $2 per Bottle.

The unparalleled reputation of this medicine is such and its pre-eminent virtues are so well established, and so fully acknowledged by an intelligent public, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing further than that it is

A Sovereign Remedy

In Diseases of the Liver: Debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation: Old and inveterate Ulcers: Pains in the Bones, attended with swellings of the joints: Indigestion: Blotches on the Face, Pimples, &c. Syphilis: Cutaneous diseases generally, and Tetter in particular: Mercurial and Scrofulous complaints.

The certificates of wonderful cures performed by the Catholicon, have become so numerous, as to preclude their insertion in any newspaper, and has made it necessary for the proprietor to print them in a pamphlet of about 100 pages. This will be forwarded as soon as possible to the several Agents for gratuitous distribution, and must, on perusal, strengthen the good opinion now entertained by the friends of this medicine, and disarm, as it is hoped, the prejudices of those who view with distrust any medicine not known in what is called "regular practice." Facts are stubborn things, and cannot be gainsaid.

At the earnest solicitation of members of the medical faculty, and others who have witnessed the astonishing cures effected by the use of the Vegetable Catholicon, and who are anxious that its benefits to mankind may be more widely diffused, the proprietor has consented to reduce the retail price to TWO DOLLARS per bottle; and this will be done without in any way deteriorating the quality of the medicine, or *reducing the size of the bottle*, as has been materially done in the case of Swaim's Panacea.

Extracts of letters recently received from physicians, and from agents for the sale of Potter's Catholicon, most of whom are also agents for Swaim's Panacea.

1st. "It is a bold step in Mr. Swaim to attempt to deceive the public by saying that 'the increasing demand for his medicine has enabled him to reduce his price to two dollars per bottle, this being entirely at variance with the established usages of trade, as it is usual to *raise* the price of an article when in demand. The true cause is, that the sale of his Panacea has *very much diminished*, and we sell no more of it since the reduction in price."

2d. "If you conclude to lower the price of the Catholicon to two dollars, this will increase its sale very much. I should also advise you to continue the quautity the same as now. Mr. Swaim's bottles appear to be only about *two-thirds their former size.*"

3d. "The demand for your Catholicon remains good at three dollars, notwithstanding we have reduced the price of Swaim's Panacea to two dollars by his order."

4th. "I retail more than a *dozen* bottles of your Catholicon where I sell *one* bottle of Swaim's Panacea; and I feel great pleasure in informing you that in every case in which I have seen the Catholicon tried, it has produced *decided benefit.*"

5th. "Could you afford to reduce the price of your Catholicon to two dollars, I should more frequently prescribe it to my patients, and this would also be done by a number of other physicians in this town and vicinity who have used it with the best effects, after all the other Panaceas, and the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla had failed The use of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or what is termed the "wood practice," having been formerly *put down* by the medical faculty, and recently got up again by some of our brethren in New York and Philadelphia, whose *pockets* appear to be the seat of their judgment—I do not like to say much about it."

6th. An eminent physician says, "I have known several cures performed by the use of your Catholicon, which had previously resisted the ordinary prescriptions of the faculty, and I have never known it to produce INJURIOUS EFFECTS!"

Caution.

The proprietor of the Catholicon has recently received letters from abroad, stating, that *the old bottles which contained the Catholicon, are, in some instances, filled with spurious mixtures, and sold as genuine.*

To secure the public against *counterfeits*, the Catholicon has a small label covering the cork of each bottle beautifully executed by the *geometric lathe*, with the words 'GENUINE. W. W. POTTER,' engraved thereon; and as the cork cannot be drawn without injuring this label, the medicine will be known to be genuine, when it is not torn, or otherwise defaced.

PURCHASERS MUST BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

☞ The above invaluable Medicine may be constantly had of R. T. GOODWIN,

Agent for the Proprietor, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 4, 1828.—eotA1

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA
ALMANACK,

FOR

1829.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville Cotton Factory.

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory is offered to Country Merchants and others by the Bale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John M. Dobbin or the subscriber.

HY. A. DONALDSON.

August 5, 1828. 83-tf.

HARDWARE STORE

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

Wilson's Knives.

CAUTION! TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN WILSON, Sycamore-street, Sheffield, Manufacturer of shoe, butchers', curriers', weavers', bread, cook, pallet, glaziers' and farriers' Knives, butchers' steels, &c. &c.

In consequence of the acknowledged celebrity of "John Wilson's Knives and Steels," which have for near a century been allowed superior to all others, a number of persons are continually counterfeiting the same, by stamping the name "Wilson," or otherwise imitating his mark, by which means many unwary purchasers are deceived, John Wilson thinks it right to caution the public against such deceptions, by informing them that his distinguishing corporation mark is, "four peppercorns and a diamond," which it is felony for any other person to use, and which mark is stamped upon all knives and steels of his manufacture.

To prevent imposition, it is necessary to see that the Knives and Steels have the four peppercorns as well as the diamond, and are stamped J. Wilson.—Some of the imitations have the diamond and are stamped Wilson.

All Knives, Steels, &c. manufactured by John Wilson, are made from Wilson & Hawksworth's best warranted steel.

New York, Nov. 1828. 600-5.

New Cheap
Fancy Store.

HENRY L. JONES has just received and is now opening, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Staiert, south corner of Market Square, a large and very elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, which he will sell very low for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to call. Among his stock will be found the following articles.

Extra super blue Cloths. Do. low priced,
Handsome double milled Cassimere
Dark and steel mixt Sattinets and Cassimere
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Merseilles & Swansdown Vestings
Green, red and white Flannels. Do. fine gauze do.
Coloured and scarlet cloth Shawls
7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens. 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 table diaper.
Irish sheeting. Russia do. and diaper.
Fine cambric dimity. Do low priced
Fig'd and plain black Bombazetts. Do col'd do
Heavy camlets. Do. Tartan plaids, baizes & velvets.
Leghorn bonnets, superior and low priced,
A great variety of eshcoes, newest style,
Beautiful Swiss robes, very cheap,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet muslin,
Do. do corded and checked,
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted,
Plain and figured mull do.
Book muslin, plain and figur'd. Do. needle-worked.
Fine plain Swiss muslins. Extra rich figured do.
Linen cambrics. Ginghams, a great variety.
Linen cambric pocket hkfs. White cravats.
Imitation do. with borders. Long lawn, very cheap,
An elegant assortm't of handsome inserting trimings,
Thread laces, edging and insertion lace,
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns.

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 bleached Washington and sea island shirtings. Paddings and sail duck.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Indigo apron checks, some very fine
Low priced negro cloths. Dowlass and oznaburgs.
4-4 porter sheetings. Linen & cotton buckram,
Ladies' white, blk, and col'd worsted hose, assorted
Fine black and white cotton do.
Gentlemen's fine elastic silk web suspenders.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gro. de Naps. Extra blk Italian lustrings.
Double chain and plain black Gro de Naps.
Sinchews & sarsnetts. Green, white, & p'k florences.
Col'd & black Italian crapes. Bandana and flag hkfs.
German do. some very handsome.
Levantine & fancy do Rich bonnet Ribons,
An elegant assortment of belt ribons Bl'k love do.
White, green, & pink satin do. Piping & silk cords.
A great variety of taffeta ribons, all widths & colors,
Fine French braids, assorted colors,
Cap ribons, very handsome, a great variety,
Best Italian sewing silk, all colours.

Crapes.

Heavy Mandarin crapes, do. Nankin, extra,
Canton do. a variety, crape lisse and hat crape,
Pink, white, green and black Italian do.
Long and square Cashmere shawls,
Crimson, scarlet, and white 4-4 & 3-4 do. handsome,
A great variety of Cashmere points,
Rich silk handkfs., barege and gauze do.
Green and white gauze veils, with & without borders,
4-4 & 5-4 blk. & white bobinett lace veils, some very beautiful.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Sons' best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c, &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25.

To Rent,

That commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson.—Possession can be had immediately.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 21, 1828. 94-tf.

ALMANACS,

FOR

1829.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Publishers, have just received a supply, which will be sold by the gross, dozen or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, 27th Nov 1828. 99tf.

Just Received,

50 Reams Foolscap and Letter PAPER,
25 bbls. Mulletts,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

November 20. 98tf.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the enclosure of the Subscribers, on the evening of the 19th or 20th inst., a dark bay *HORSE*, 6 years old, about 14½ hands high, with a scar behind his left ear, his mane lies on the left side of his neck, with a short switch tail. Twenty-five Dollars reward will be paid on conviction of the thief, or Ten Dollars on delivery of the Horse to the Subscribers. HORTONS & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27. 99tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

☞ Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the Subscriber, by Bond, Note, Account, or otherwise, will present the same for settlement before the 1st January, 1829. ☞ *FURTHER,*

☞ I will pay no accounts raised against me after this date without my written or verbal order.

JOHN MURCHISON, Sen.

Fayetteville, Oct. 30, 1828.—tJ1 pd

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS, selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the Goods:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6 4 & 8-4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French & English super, black & drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito netts and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Muil do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm-leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety.
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar, 100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin, Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 4, 1828. 87tf.

Blanks for sale.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders. H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1828. 91tf.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.*, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co. an assignment of their property in trust, requests the debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93-tf.

For Sale,

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 coils bale Rope,
35 bags prime Coffee,
8 hhds Molasses,
20 bbls Sugar,
25 kegs cut Nails,
150 sides soal Leather,
200 lbs Quicksilver,
3 tons Iron,
40 sets wagon Poxes,
3 hhds N E Rum,
4 qr casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls peach Brandy,
15 do apple ditto,
40 bbls. Whiskey,
1500 bushels alum Salt,
500 ditto Sound do
1000 ditto Liverpool do

Powder, Shot, Lead, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Saltpetre, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, by

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

August 14. 84tf

Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. Those leaving on Wednesday, reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 1828. 76tf.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Fall Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash—Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vestings
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN

Fayetteville, Oct. 1828.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.